

MCGUIRE NUCLEAR SITE 50-MILE INGESTION PATHWAY

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The Ingestion Pathway emergency planning zone has been designed to mitigate contamination of the human food chain by a radiological accident at a nuclear power plant. The ingestion pathway is characterized by radionuclides being deposited on ground surfaces, potentially contaminating foods such as milk, fresh vegetables, and water supplies.
- B. Since the ingestion exposure is not as direct or immediate as the plume exposure, immediate protective actions are not required. However, if precipitation occurs, nuclides could be washed out of the plume and deposited on ground surfaces more quickly and with high contamination levels that would have occurred otherwise.
- C. Ingestion of radionuclides remains a longer term problem than external exposure because radionuclides from the soil may be taken up by vegetables, fruit trees, and grains, and could contaminate future harvests. Thorough sampling and monitoring procedures are necessary to ensure that appropriate protective actions recommendations can be made.

II. PURPOSE

- A. This annex provides a guide for the State and counties to use in the event of an accident at the McGuire Nuclear Site that would cause a potential contamination of areas within their governmental limits. The counties will be in a support role to the State of North Carolina for the purpose of direction and control.
- B. In the event of an accident at the McGuire Nuclear Site(MNS), the agricultural community including home gardeners, livestock owners, farmers, food processors and water supply agencies within the 50-mile EPZ of the facility will be notified of areas that may be contaminated and advised of protective actions necessary to reduce the risk of contamination to farm livestock, agricultural products, and water supplies.
- C. Steps will also be taken to identify the degree of contamination to human foods, livestock feeds, and water supplies. If necessary, controls of the food chain will be initiated and continued until cessation of undesirable conditions.

III. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. Situation.

1. During ingestion pathway emergencies, the State of North Carolina is charged with direction and control.
2. Samples will be taken to identify the exact location of ground deposition and the degree of contamination to human foods, livestock feeds, and water supplies.

B. Assumptions.

1. A release of radiological particulate could be deposited on the ground within 50 miles of the nuclear site.
2. Projected contamination will not exceed Protective Actions Guidance (PAG's) levels beyond the 50-mile planning zone.
3. Sampling and monitoring procedures would be taken by Federal and State agencies to ensure that appropriate protective actions and recommendations will be made to safeguard the public.
4. The State of North Carolina will exercise its direction and control authority due to the multi-jurisdictional nature of the incident.
5. State Agencies (SERT) may require county support to carry out assigned responsibilities.

IV. CONCEPT

- A. In order for an effective response to take place in the event of an accident at MNS, prior knowledge of the agricultural community within the 50-mile EPZ had to be obtained. A team was used to gather information from N.C. Cooperative Extension Service and CES Offices throughout the 50-mile EPZ. Information from the N. C. Department of Agriculture, the N. C. Department of Human Resources, and local agencies are compiled in this annex. Three areas of concern are: Dairies and Dairy Processing Plants, Food Processors, and Water Reservoirs/Water Intake points. With the assistance of the local agencies, this data has been plotted individually on a composite map of the affected counties. Food Processors are listed within a data base.

- B. In the event of an accident at MNS, these maps would be used to compare the exposure zone with affected agricultural areas on the surface. Due to their changing seasonal usage, croplands have not been plotted on maps contained in this annex. The local agricultural agencies will notify field sampling teams at the time of an accident of precisely what crops and livestock are in the area of the ingestion pathway. The N. C. Department of Agriculture's Crop and Livestock Reporting Service maintains a data base of over 70,000 farms in North Carolina. This data base is maintained constantly and, along with the local agricultural agencies' input, provides another resource for the timely and accurate retrieval of information concerning the location of farms within the affected IPZ. These farms may then be plotted on a composite map of the affected counties. One item which is not mapped or listed in this annex is wildlife, which will be monitored by the N. C. Wildlife Resource Commission.
- C. Protective actions, to be taken by the public, will be recommended by the N. C. Division of Radiation Protection (DRP), Duke Power Company, and other concerned agencies. These recommendations will follow U.S. Food and Drug (FDA) Protective Action Guides (PAG's). The FDA PAG's follow two levels of protective actions: one being Preventive PAG and the other being Emergency PAG. The following protective actions should be considered as options for implementation where the projected dose equals or exceeds the appropriate PAG level:
1. Preventive Protective Actions- Actions to prevent or reduce contamination of milk and food products (e.g., continue dairy animals on covered water and stored feed). This action is given out as an Emergency Alert Message.
 - a. Pasture:
 - (1) Removal of lactating dairy cows from contaminated pasturage and substitute uncontaminated stored feed.
 - (2) Provide supply of uncontaminated water for livestock.
 - b. Milk:
 - (1) Withholding of contaminated milk from the market to allow short-lived radionuclides to decay. This may be achieved by storage of frozen concentrated milk, or frozen concentrated milk products.

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- (2) Storage for prolonged times at reduced temperatures provided ultra-high temperature pasteurization techniques are employed for processing.
 - (3) Diversion of fluid milk for production of dry whole milk, butter, or evaporated milk.
 - c. Fruits and Vegetables:
 - (1) Washing, brushing, scrubbing, or peeling to remove surface contamination.
 - (2) Preservation by canning, freezing, and dehydration, or storage to permit radioactive decay of short-lived radionuclides.
 - d. Grains: Milling and polishing.
 - e. Other food products: Processing to remove surface contamination.
 - f. Meat and Meat Products: Consider on a case-by-case basis. Intake of cesium-134 and cesium-137 by adults via the meat pathway may exceed that of the milk pathway; therefore, levels of cesium in milk approaching the "response level" should cause surveillance and protective actions for meat as appropriate.
 - g. Animal feed other than pasture:
 - (1) Actions should be on a case-by-case basis. For hay and silage fed to lactating cows, the concentration should not exceed that equivalent to the recommendation for pasture.
 - (2) Increase non-contaminated mineral calcium to a maximum.
2. **Emergency Protective Actions-** Actions taken by public officials to isolate food to prevent its introduction into commerce and to determine whether condemnation or other disposition is appropriate (e.g., embargo). This action is based upon actual sampling.

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- a. Responsible officials should recommend these actions to prevent or reduce its the introduction of contaminated products into commerce and determine whether condemnation or another disposition is appropriate. Before taking this action the following areas should be considered:
 - (1) The availability of other possible protective actions.
 - (2) Relative proportions of the total diet by weight represented by the item in question.
 - (3) The importance of the particular food in nutrition and the availability of uncontaminated food substitutes having the same nutritional properties.
 - (4) The relative contribution of other foods and other radionuclides to the total projected dose.
 - (5) The time and effort required to effect corrective action.
- D. Information necessary for the protection of public health and welfare will be given via pre-scripted messages on the Emergency Alert System and/or information released from the Joint Information Center. County Public Information support will be required to ensure accuracy of information and specifics concerning individual counties. To enhance the public information process, agricultural brochures and one-page flyers are available through the County Cooperative Extension Service Office. The brochure explains PAG's and gives information on actions which may be required in the event of an accident at a fixed nuclear facility. The one-page flyers address specific concerns. The flyers may be reproduced on a copy machine and rapidly distributed, as needed, during an emergency.

V. **ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES.** Each agency involved in response to an ingestion pathway event is responsible for the safety of its own personnel, including training in hazards of radiation, emergency response techniques, protective measures, the provision of protective clothing and equipment, and medical monitoring of personnel, if needed. In this regard, each agency is, therefore, responsible for developing, maintaining, and updating training programs and standard operating procedures.

- A. Organization with responsibilities during an ingestion pathway incident include, but are not limited to, organizations from the State of North Carolina, the Federal Radiological Regional Assistance Committee

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Agencies, and the impacted counties. The principal response organizations for ingestion pathway are identified below:

1. State
 - a. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
 - b. Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources
 - c. Department of Agriculture
 - d. N.C. State University - N.C. Cooperative Extension Service
 - e. Wildlife Resources Commission
 - f. Department of Economic and Community Development
 - g. Department of Transportation
2. Federal
 - a. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
 - b. Department of Energy (DOE)
 - c. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - d. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
 - e. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - f. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - g. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - h. National Weather Service (NWS)
3. County Government
 - a. Chairman, County Commissioners
 - b. County Manager

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- c. Emergency Management Coordinator
- d. Public Information Officer
- e. Health Director
- f. County Cooperative Extension Agent
- g. Fire Marshal
- h. Radiological Safety Officer
- i. Public Works Director
- j. Sheriff

B. **Responsibilities.** The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety and the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources are the two State agencies that have major responsibilities for ingestion pathway activities. The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety has the lead for direction and control and the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources has the lead for technical assistance and expertise. Information concerning agencies with specific assignments is included in the following paragraphs.

1. State of North Carolina

a. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

(1) Division of Emergency Management

- (a) Prepare and maintain a State Radiological Plan for Emergency Response to ingestion pathway activities at the McGuire Nuclear Site.
- (b) Coordinate the training of local emergency responders.
- (c) Activate the State EOC and maintain operations on a 24-hour basis for SERT Headquarters.
- (d) Coordinate the State's response.

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- (e) Establish and maintain communications with contiguous states and the Federal Government.
- (2) State Highway Patrol
 - (a) Coordinate all law enforcement and traffic control.
 - (b) Transport SERT and DRP emergency personnel and samples, when directed.
 - (c) Provide traffic control for evacuation, in the vicinity of shelters and around contaminated areas. Report traffic problems to SERT.
 - (d) Establish security roadblocks to reroute traffic and prevent entry into contaminated zones designated by SERT.
 - (e) Maintain a log of all persons and vehicles entering and leaving a designated zone subsequent to evacuation.
 - (f) Provide security for State property, facilities, and personnel.
 - (g) Provide a patrol car to escort the DRP mobile laboratory to the area of an accident, and sufficient security personnel for the laboratory during its operation.
- (3) Office of Public Affairs
 - (a) Coordinate the State operations in the Joint Information Center with the Utility, counties, and any other states which might be impacted.
 - (b) Serve as the State of North Carolina's Lead Public Information Officer during the incident.
 - (c) Designate PIO and staff to the SERT headquarters in Raleigh.

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- (d) Develop news releases using pre-scripted messages and the latest available information to keep the public informed.
 - (e) Provide Rumor Control staff to answer citizens' questions.
 - (f) Assist the counties with preparing news releases.
- b. Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 - (1) Division of Radiation Protection
 - (a) Determine the severity level of radiation release and report level to SERT.
 - (b) Dispatch DRP Field Survey Personnel and mobile laboratory to the incident area as appropriate.
 - (c) Establish and supervise a system for radiological monitoring and sampling in the ingestion pathway.
 - (d) Designate a representative to SERT to coordinate technical activities.
 - (e) Assume control of all off-site radiation-related technical activities during the ingestion pathway and recovery operations.
 - (f) Recommend protective measures for the public and response workers.
 - (g) Recommend measures to control the spread of radioactivity.
 - (h) Determine the types of radiological technical expertise required from Federal, State, and local agencies, and private organizations and request their assistance through SERT.
 - (i) Arrange with public and private agencies to provide back-up support for monitoring and laboratory analysis.

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- (j) Provide radiological technical direction to other agencies.
 - (k) Establish radiological safety criteria for ingestion pathway and recovery operations.
 - (l) Make recommendations for protective actions during ingestion pathway, reentry, and recovery operations.
 - (m) Serve a lead agency for radiological damage assessment for land, crops, livestock, and other personal property.
 - (n) Coordinate decontamination and waste disposal activities.
- (2) Division of Adult Health Services.
- Coordinate all public health functions including the potassium iodide program. (See Part 1, Section IV.E.)
- (3) Division of Laboratory Services, Environmental Science Section.
- Provide laboratory evaluation of suspected radioactive samples of all types, utilizing, if necessary, back-up facilities at N.C. State University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
- (4) Division of Environmental Health, Environmental Health Services Section
- (a) Collect milk samples for radiological analysis as directed by DRP. Embargo contaminated milk where required.
 - (b) Provide liaison with local health departments, and provide assistance and consultation as needed.

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- (5) Division of Environmental Health, Public Water Supply Section
 - (a) Notify and update local water supply operations on the status of hazardous situations.
 - (b) Advise local water supply plants to cease operations and close intake systems where deemed necessary.
 - (c) Provide for the mobile water treatment plant (Water Boy) where necessary.
 - (d) Coordinate requests for emergency drinking water and provide technical assistance when requested for the treatment and distribution of emergency drinking water.
 - (e) Provide technical assistance and supervision to local public water supply operations.
 - (f) At the request of the owners, provide technical assistance for water supplies serving more than 15 connections or 25 people.
- (6) Division of Solid Waste Management
 - (a) Coordinate with DRP the removal of radiologically contaminated materials.
 - (b) Coordinate with DRP specifications and design criteria for temporary disposal sites.
 - (c) Provide liaison with local health departments having solid waste responsibilities for construction of temporary storage sites.
 - (d) Locate and arrange for the provision of solid waste disposal equipment.

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(7) Division of Forest Resources

- (a) Provide equipment and personnel for decontamination operations, including earth moving and washdown.
- (b) Act as guides in forest areas.

(8) Division of Environmental Management

- (a) Provide personnel to assist with environmental sampling.
- (b) Halt or restrict the use of non-drinking water as deemed necessary.

c. North Carolina Department of Agriculture

(1) Food and Drug Protection

- (a) Restrict the sale, production, distribution and warehousing of livestock, produce, and processed food products, as necessary.
- (b) Provide radiological sampling support as directed by DRP.

(2) Livestock Feed

Locate and report sources of uncontaminated feed for livestock.

d. North Carolina State University, Cooperative Extension Service.

Coordinate distribution of protective action information with County Cooperative Extension Agents within the impacted area.

e. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

- (1) Monitor and collect specimens of fish and wildlife as directed by DRP.

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- (2) Close contaminated areas to the taking of game fish and wildlife.
 - (3) Embargo both processed and unprocessed fish, if necessary, under the authority delegated by the Department of Agriculture.
 - (4) Act as guides in woodland areas.
- f. Department of Transportation
- (1) Division of Highways
 - (a) Erect and maintain signs, lights, barricades or other traffic control devices needed to maintain or control traffic along the affected routes or detour routes.
 - (b) Continuously evaluate and report road conditions to SERT.
 - (c) Upon request, provide trained radiological monitors.
 - (d) Provide equipment and personnel to assist, as necessary, with the containment and/or removal of hazardous waste.
 - (2) Division of Motor Vehicles, Enforcement Section.
 - (a) Upon request, provide personnel trained as radiological monitors.
 - (b) In coordination with SHP, assist in traffic and access control to restricted areas.

4. Federal Government

Federal agencies are responsible for: planning, regulating, enforcing, and responding to emergencies involving nuclear power plants and are members of Regional Radiological Assistance Committees (RAC). Each of these agencies are delegated with certain responsibilities during a commercial nuclear power plant emergency. Upon request of the impacted

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State, the RAC will provide personnel, equipment, and technical guidance, as needed, to assist with the emergency.

5. County Government. In addition to regular duties, during an ingestion pathway incident, affected counties should be prepared to provide the following support and assistance as requested.

a. Chairman, County Commissioners

- (1) Provide direction and control over county agencies to support the state response effort within the county.
- (2) Carry out provisions of the General Statutes and local ordinances.
- (3) Request assistance from State Government, as needed, to respond to the emergency.
- (4) Ensure that pertinent information is reported to the N. C. Emergency Management Area Office and/or the State Emergency Operations Center.
- (5) Declare an emergency at the county level.

b. County Manager

- (1) Upon notification by the County Emergency Management Coordinator of any emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Site, notify the Chairman and other Commissioners of the situation.
- (2) Ensure that EOC representatives are designated and report to the EOC upon activation.
- (3) Act on behalf of the Chairman of the County Commissioners in the control of the emergency operations.
- (4) Ensure that financial records of expenditures during emergencies are kept.
- (5) Provide administrative and logistical support to county agencies that are assisting SERT agencies.

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- (6) Function as the official county spokesperson and Public Information Officer or assure that a qualified, trained PIO is in place.
- c. Emergency Management Coordinator
 - (1) Create and maintain a database of vulnerable facilities within the county.
 - (2) Upon notification by State Officials of an emergency at the McGuire Nuclear Site, notify the County Manager and the County Cooperative Extension Service of the situation.
 - (3) At the Alert (10 Mile EPZ) or Site Area Emergency (50 Mile IPZ), activate the County EOC and staff with appropriate personnel.
 - (4) Maintain contact with the Area Emergency Management Office to receive status reports and other information.
 - (5) Coordinate activities of local agencies in support of state agencies operating in the county.
- d. Public Information Officer
 - (1) Maintain contact with the Joint Information Center (JIC) to provide information for news releases.
 - (2) Review any JIC news releases concerning the county for accuracy of county-related information and notify the JIC of approval and/or requested changes.
 - (3) Coordinate rumor control activities through the JIC.
 - (4) Maintain current inventories of public information resources.
- e. Health Director
 - (1) Provide information on food handlers and processors to support establishing a vulnerable facility database.

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- (2) Provide information and personnel, upon request, to assist state agencies with monitoring and the gathering of samples from food handlers and processors.
 - (3) Report to the EOC upon activation and provide direction and control for emergency health operations.
- f. N. C. Cooperative Extension Service. Although this person is a State employee, this Agent will operate out of the County EOC during an ingestion pathway incident.
 - (1) Serve as a liaison to local agricultural community.
 - (2) Serve as technical advisor on agriculture in the county EOC.
 - (3) Assist State sampling teams operating in the county, as requested.
 - (4) Maintain contact with the N. C. State University Cooperative Extension Service.
- g. Fire Marshal. Coordinate local fire departments to provide equipment for possible decontamination, as needed.
- h. Radiological Safety Officer
 - (1) Coordinate county personnel and equipment for monitoring and decontamination.
 - (2) Assist county agencies with radiological exposure control measures.
 - (3) Monitor individual exposure levels of county personnel and maintain records.
- I. Public Works Director
 - (1) Provide the Emergency Management Coordinator with information needed to identify water intake sources in the county.

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- (2) Provide support to state agencies, as needed, for water sampling and intake control.

V. OPERATIONS.

- A. State Emergency Operations Center. Due to the multi-jurisdictional impact of the incident, the State will be in direction and control during an ingestion pathway incident. Decision-making authority will be located with the SERT at the State EOC in Raleigh.
 1. DRP representatives at the State EOC will plot information received from the field teams on prepared composite maps of the 50-mile IPZ using the 22-1/2 degree sectors on the maps. These maps will also be used to determine the counties that are involved in the ingestion pathway zone.
 2. SERT representatives will use information received from their agencies' field teams to form protective action recommendations and make protective action decisions.
- B. SERT Field Activities. SERT agencies with responsibilities for sampling, traffic control, etc., will be responsible for delegating personnel and equipment, as needed, to the impacted area. Field activities by SERT agencies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 1. Collect samples of soil, farm livestock feeds, milk, water, and human foods in the affected sectors of the 50-mile IPZ for laboratory measurement of radioactivity.
 2. Send any samples which cannot be processed by the DRP mobile laboratory sites for immediate processing. Forward all information and findings to SERT in Raleigh.
 3. Control access to impacted areas, including maintaining records of all personnel and equipment entering areas which have been evacuated.
- C. Notification of the agricultural community of steps it can take to reduce the risk of contamination to livestock and farm commodities will be dispensed through the media as outlined in the Public Information Annex. Information not covered by the prepared messages will be addressed in public information coordinated at the Joint Information Center. This public information also will address recommendations to the general public as to

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the advisability of consuming unprotected and/or unprocessed foods. These recommendations will follow FDA guidelines.

- D. NCDA personnel will collect samples of livestock feed and human foods (NCGS 106-140) for laboratory determination of radioactivity. Milk samples will be taken from the dairies listed in Appendix 1 to this Annex by the Environmental Health Services Section, Division of Environmental Health. The Environmental Management Division will take water samples for the same purpose. Other sampling assignments and supporting agencies are shown in Figure 2 of this Annex. The sampling will proceed as follows:
1. The priority for collection of samples will be: (1) raw milk, (2) potable water, (3) other raw foods, (4) pasture grasses, (5) other unprotected animal feeds, (6) processed and/or packaged human foods, (7) processed (milled, etc.) animal feeds.
 2. Sample collection locations will be: (1) farms, (2) water reservoirs/water intake points, (3) food and feed processing plants, (4) retail distribution points.
 3. Sampling teams will rely on advice from DRP as to the disposition of the samples. The delivery of samples to laboratory personnel may require coordination with State resources such as the N.C. Highway Patrol.
 4. The agencies performing laboratory analysis of samples will inform NCDA and other need-to-know agencies as to the acceptability of food and water. Such notification may include the following:
 - a. If radioactivity levels are within acceptable limits the detention of suspect foods (NCGS 106-125) will be removed and advice given to processors, producers, and retailers as to the disposition of food products.
 - b. If radioactivity levels are not within acceptable limits, NCDA will take steps to advise the producers, processors, and retailers of the proper disposition of the foodstuffs involved. The Public Water Supply Section, Division of Environmental Health, DEHNR, will notify local water supply systems to cease operations and close intake systems where deemed necessary. The N.C. Division of Environmental Management will halt or restrict the use of non-drinking water.

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- E. Contaminated human food supply will be treated as follows:
1. Radiologically contaminated milk will either be dumped or relocated to facilities that process milk and then stored to allow the radiation to decay to acceptable levels. Time required for this process would be from ten days to several months. Additional processing facilities from those which are available in the local area may be required.
 2. Contaminated locally grown foodstuffs would be either destroyed or cleaned, processed, and stored for an appropriate period of time until acceptable levels are reached.
 3. Contaminated small grains would be allowed to remain in the fields and grow to maturity and then harvested. Time required for this would vary up to three months. After harvesting, the grain should be processed (milled, etc.), polished, and stored for an appropriate period of time.
- F. Contaminated cropland will be treated as follows:
1. In a worst case scenario contaminated cropland would be idled as per FDA guidance. Soil should be disturbed occasionally to expedite the natural weathering of contamination.
 2. For small areas of land, decontamination may be accomplished by digging up the affected area and disposal by burial at a site deemed acceptable by State or Federal agencies.
 3. For larger areas, reduction of contamination levels can be accomplished by plowing under contaminated crops and soil.
 4. NCDA and DRP will monitor crops grown on land that has been contaminated to assure that they are safe for consumption.
- G. Recovery and Reentry Operations.
1. Prior to the commencement of recovery and reentry activities, the Director of the Division of Emergency Management will confer with local government officials, representatives of State and Federal agencies, and other impacted agencies.

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2. When the decision and necessary agreements have been reached, the Director of Emergency Management will recommend to the Governor the date and time recovery/reentry operations should begin.
3. Upon receipt of directions from the Governor, the Director of Emergency Management will direct SERT to proceed with recovery/reentry operations in coordination with local government officials.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Equipment and supplies for response to ingestion pathway activities will be provided from the responding agencies' resources. Equipment and supplies for the County EOC will be provided by the Emergency Management Coordinator's Office. Equipment and supplies for the State EOC will be provided by the N. C. Division of Emergency Management.
- B. Each State and county agency involved in ingestion pathway response activities will develop standard operating procedures to cope with their agencies' assigned responsibilities during a major incident. Assistance in writing SOP's are available through the State Division of Emergency Management.
- C. Training and retraining of personnel are to be done annually. Training programs are provided by the N. C. Division of Emergency Management in cooperation with other State and county agencies. This training includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 1. Notification procedures
 2. Basic radiation procedures
 3. Monitoring and decontamination procedures
 4. The Fundamentals Course for Radiological Monitors
 5. Expected roles in support of radiological emergency response plans
 6. EOC operations overview

**APPENDIX 1 to ANNEX H
50-MILE INGESTION PATHWAY AGRICULTURAL BROCHURE**

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**APPENDIX 2 to ANNEX H
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TASKED AGENCIES' ACTIVITIES**

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APPENDIX 3 to ANNEX H

MCGUIRE NUCLEAR SITE RESOURCE LIST FOR INGESTION PATHWAY PLANNING

1. Food and Drug Protection Division
N. C. Department of Agriculture
Raleigh, N. C.
* Inspectors of Dairy Processors - listing and locations of dairies.
2. Milk Branch
Environmental Health Services Section
DEHNR
Raleigh, N. C.
* Inspectors of Dairy Processors - listing and locations of dairies.
3. N. C. Department of Economic and Community Development
Directory of North Carolina Manufacturing Firms
* Contains information on NC Food Processors, etc.
4. N. C. Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
N. C. Department of Agriculture
Raleigh, N. C.
* Computer data bank of over 70,000 farms in North Carolina by crop, livestock, etc.
5. Food Science Department
N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C.
* Technical guidance
6. Marketing Department
Dairymen, Inc.
Greensboro, N. C.
?? Corporate dairy contact
7. Radiation Protection Division
DEHNR
Raleigh, N. C.
* Technical guidance

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8. N. C. Meat and Poultry Inspection Service
N. C. Department of Agriculture
Raleigh, N. C.
* Listing of inspected meat processors in state
9. USDA
Raleigh, N. C.
* Listing of inspected meat processors in state
10. N. C. Milk Commission
N. C. Department of Economic and Community Development
Raleigh, N. C.
* Computer listing of dairies in state
11. Agriculture Business Specialist
N. C. Department of Economic and Community Development
Raleigh, N. C.
* Liaison for dairy and food processor listings
12. Environmental Engineer
Public Water Supply Section
DEHNR
Raleigh, N. C.
* Water supply locations

* Indicates resource material or assistance which can be provided.

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U. S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Food and Drug Administration
National Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Rockville, Maryland 20857
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